THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., Nº. 511. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℙ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

CANTON, CHINA, *March 5th*, 1860.
In the case of KING & Co. *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified that a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of KING & Co. of *Shanghai, Fuchau*, and *Canton, China*, will be held at this Consulate, on Monday, the 7th of May, 1860, at which time a second distribution of the Assets of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.
26my

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 15th May, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 14th and 15th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to *Europe viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, 7th May*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Saturday, the 12th May*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 30th April, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TOWAGE.

THE Steam Tug *TA YUNG* is prepared to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* rivers.

For particulars apply on board, *or to*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
tf Shanghae, 23d March, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS KAHN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REISS & Co.
26my China, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their Firm at Foochow.

Mr. EDWIN HENRY HOW is authorized to sign their name by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
2ju Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at Shanghai and Foochowfoo, in China, under the Firm or Style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE,
CHARLES JOHN KING.

WITH reference to the foregoing, the undersigned intimate that they will carry on business, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at Shanghai, under the Firm or Style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
By his Attorney F. H. GROVE.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
Shanghai, 21st March, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM CAMERON is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
19my Shanghai, 21st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW.
By his Attorney,
W. MARSHALL.
19my Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent*, at this Port.

WILLIAM PATOW.
16ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port.

THOS. D. LAMOND.
2ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
23ju Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will be carried on from this date under the style of JOHNSON & Co., *as at Shanghai.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES TURTON JOHNSON is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHNSON & Co.
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2ju Hongkong 21st February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE, is authorized to sign our Firm.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,
7jy Singapore, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between CLEMENT DAVIDSON LEGGATT and ROBERT MC KENZIE, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchants under the style or firm of LEGGATT, MC KENZIE, & Co., is this day DISSOLVED, pursuant to notice given by CLEMENT DAVIDSON, LEGGATT under the Partnership Deed; and the Business will be continued and carried on from this date by the undersigned, under the style of LEGGATT & Co.—Dated Bombay, this Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty.

CLEMENT DAVIDSON LEGGATT.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorised to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.
19my Bombay, 12th March, 1860.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1¼ ℙ%

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1858.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BREAKFAST Claret,.... *a* 5 Tls. per doz.
Dinner do. *a* 7 & 9 „ „
Hock, ... *a* 8 „ „
Pale & Golden Sherry, *a* 7 „ „
Madeira, ... *a* 7 „ „
Port, ... *a* 7 & 10 „ „
Brandy, ... *a* 5 & 8 „ „
All in 1 doz. Cases.

GEORGE THORBURN & Co.
2ju Shanghai, 4th May, 1860.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE Claret, Tls. 7 per doz.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE Race Horse, The "Muff" and Nina warranted sound.

The Muff, a certain Winner with an accomplished Jockey "up."

Also,

A "Brake" and harness never used, from Paris and will carry eight in the semicircle seat behind the box.

Apply to
Messrs. LANE & CRAWFORD,
Hongkong.
26my 12th April, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Godown with 4½ *maow* of land attached, situated on the Soochow Creek, west of the Po-mun-Hong.

For particulars apply to.

HOWARD & Co.,
Brokers.
tf Shanghai, 11th April, 1860.

TO BE LET.

IN one or more lots to suit, from 60 to 70 *maow* of land, situated South of the Mariners Home on the Pootung side, having 900 feet River frontage. Apply to

HOWARD & Co.,
Brokers.
tf Shanghai, 10th April, 1860.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE New Dwelling House, with suitable Offices attached, on the *Hong que* side, situated next to the residence of H. E. the French Minister. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1860.

TO LET.

A LARGE dry and well ventilated Godown with plank flooring.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1860.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st May, 1860, the Dwelling House (with nine Rooms, and Servants' Offices) at the Northern extremity of Bridge Street.

Apply to
THOS VINCENT.
tf Woosung, 7th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a)* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading
to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. MEADOWS'S WORK ON THE CHINESE.

THE CHINESE and their REBELLIONS; with an Essay on Civilization. By THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS. One thick vol. 8vo., with Maps.

"The work of a learned, conscientious and observant person. It is the most curious book we have met with for a long time, and if it were not so cumbrous would be widely read for the information it contains. Mr. Meadows appears to have studied China more thoroughly and comprehensively than any of his predecessors. On the philosophy, the history, the institutions, and the manners of the Chinese people, he does not hesitate to challenge many of the received impressions; and on the strength of an experience of eleven years, enlightened, we may add, by an enquiring and original cast of mind, to lay claim to a fuller knowledge of his subject than any of his predecessors in the same field; and we are bound to add that his superior pretensions in this respect are fairly substantiated..........We again add that Mr. Meadows has thoroughly studied the Chinese system, that he has told us more of its bearings than we ever heard before, and that he has largely corrected the errors of his predecessors."—*The Times.*

"In this book is a vast amount of valuable information concerning China, and the statements it contains bear on the face of them the stamp of truth. The author is an original thinker, and is not satisfied by simply amassing facts; but by classifying and comparing them, he has been enabled to suggest many new ideas. He has produced a work which, as an authority, is immeasurably superior to the pleasant fables of M. Huc, or the reckless improvising of a Gutzlaff. Information is sown broadcast through every page."—*Athenæum.*

"One of the most important works that have appeared this season. Mr. Meadows' views throughout the book are those of an accomplished scholar and a man of the world; and the vast amount of information concerning China, which he has acquired, renders his work a most valuable record of an epoch which must ever be considered the most interesting of Chinese history."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"Mr. Meadows seems to have betaken himself to the study of the singular people, among whom his lot was cast, with most praiseworthy energy and thoroughness. He was sent on several missions and enterprises, and appears to have conversed largely as well as read diligently. He may therefore be considered to have had unusual opportunities for the task he has undertaken."—*Economist.*

"Mr. Meadows has published a work in many ways worthy an attentive perusal. He knows more about China, perhaps, than any other English writer; and is able, on some not unimportant points, to correct the statements of M. Huc. We think his concluding remarks on the political prospects of China deserve especial consideration."—*Westminster Review.*

"The book of Mr. Meadows is the production of a highly educated gentleman, and in a royal octavo of 655 pages he gives much interesting information. His succinct account of the political administration of China is decidedly the best that has yet been given."—*The Quarterly Review.*

"In the form of a well-written narrative entirely without dullness, this book is a complete encyclopedia of Chinese affairs, as they now stand, seen from the point of view of a man who is both thoughtful and experienced."—*Examiner.*

"This instructive volume conveys with clearness and accuracy the true character of the social and political institutions of China, and the customs and manners of the Chinese: it affords a complete compendium of the Chinese Empire."—*Observer.*

"Invaluable for reference on all matters pertaining to the social, political, and religious condition of China."—*Literary Gazette.*

LONDON: SMITH, ELDER & Co.,
65, CORNHILL,
and NORTH-CHINA HERALD Office,
Shanghai.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to recopper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

Ta-shing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.
CHURCH STREET,
CORNER OF FIVES-COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
19my 20th April, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. ....Tael 1.0.0

Soda-water „ .... „ 0.7 5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Mar.	10	Singapore, ...Apr.	15
Bombay, ...Apr.	1	Hongkong, ...Apr.	25
Calcutta, ...	—	New York......Feb.	12
Galle, ...Apr.	6		

MAIL of 20th March due in Hongkong on 8th and here on 15th instant, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 14th May per *Carthage* last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong...Jan. 15 } Mail received *via*
„ Shanghai ...Jan. 9 } Marseilles, Feb.28.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 11th May 1860.		*Ending 11th May 1859.*	
5.—	*Max.* 52	*Min.* 46........	*Max.* 76	*Min.* 58
6.—	„ 57	„ 46........	„ 76	„ 64
7.—	„ 62	„ 53........	„ 70	„ 56
8.—	„ 64	„ 56........	„ 68	„ 61
9.—	„ 67	„ 56........	„ 69	„ 62
10.—	„ 64	„ 54........	„ 75	„ 58
11.—	„ 64	„ 54........	„ 73	„ 53

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight 6s. 7*d.*; Credits 6s. 7½*d.* *a* 6s. 7¾*d.*, per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 311; *on Bombay*, do. Rs. 312 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 27½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
May.	New. Tls.	Old. Tls.	New. Tls.	Old. Tls.
5,	..450 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —
7,	..456 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —
8,	..460 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —
9,	..460 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —
10,	..460 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —
11,	..460 —	..— —	..595 —	..580 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 11, *Forbin*, (H. I. M. str.), Morier, from Chusan; *Moneka*, (Am barque), McCaslin, from Kanagawa; *Sappho*, (Br. bq.). Elve, from Liverpool.

DEPARTED.—May 11, *Henriette Louise*, (Du. sch.), Dercks, for Nagasaki; *Richard*, (Dan. bq.), Iversen, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS AT ASTOR HOUSE.—Lieut.-Col. Grandchamp, Colonel O'Malley, Commandant Gary, Lieut. W. A. K. Craven, R.N., Lieutenant Guayman, and Capt. Grammont; Messieurs E. Cardinali, B. Calleoni, C. J King, Thos. Howard. Mutel. Carudene, Prudhomme, Belleville, Russell de Bedford, de Brencourt, Lochand, Desquedoux, Bonnoud. Cayrol, and Dumar; Capitaines Granier, de Banner, and Dupré; Lieutenants Simon, Pesquedoux, Bouneau. Baldacci, Guittonet, Marichal, and Brine, R.N.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, for Hongkong, Mr. John Dent, and Capt. Morice. Per *Syrian*, for Nagasaki, Mr. George Rehden.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

March 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw, and Mr. A. Walkinshaw.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Man, Messrs. Cowdery, G. Gray, and J. S. Coynsh.

April 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Wm. Chapman, Geo. Moul, and Dr. & Mrs. Chaldecott; Messrs. J. Bedwill, Ensigns Jarvis and Macefield, and Staff Surgeon Rennie.

April 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. D. O. Vail, and E. H. Lavers.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Harrison.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

RED BUOY off the Spit of Hakodate, lies about 1¼ Cables to the Southward of the position of the former Spar Buoy, in 5 fms. low water, spring tides, with the

Tangent of White Bluff,	S. by. W. ½ W.
Hakodate Peak,	S. ½ E.
Tzuki Point,	S.S.E ½ E.
Kamida Flag Staff,	E. ¼ S.
Round Knob,	N.N.E. ¾ E.

Upper Right Tangent of Fir Trees nearly in line with centre angle of New Fort: and small peak, (845 feet) West of Hakodate Peak, midway between two shoulders of high land.

True Copy,

C. PEMBERTON HODGSON,
Consul.

British Consulate, Hakodate,
29th March, 1860.

N.B.—For Sailing Directions see the latest edition of the China Pilot, and Lieut. Maury's Chart.

THE next mail from Europe, 26th March, is due by the P. & O. Company's Time Table at Hongkong on the 8th inst., and here on the 15th. Last year it was received, in Shanghai on the 14th May per Steamer *Carthage*.

THE mail, outward, will be closed on Monday next and leave on Tuesday morning at day light. The following outward mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Wednesday the 30th inst., closing on the day before.

PEKING.—Dispatches were received by the French and English ministers on the 10th or 11th inst. from Peking. Our correspondent reports- but declines to vouch for the fact, that they contain a pacific overture from Pang Wan-ch'áng, one of the chief secretaries of state. We heard yesterday that a special commissioner, a Manchu of high rank, is to come down, if indeed he be not already arrived at Chang-chow. Another report is that Sieh, our former *taoutae*, has had large powers conferred on him for the settlement of the barbarian question.

BY a *Peking Gazette*, dated 19th April, received just as we were going to press, we see that Wan-tsiun, acting junior vice-president of the Board of Revenue, has been commanded to start for Kiang Su "for investigation and despatch of business." He and his suite are to be forwarded by the post line, that is with all speed. Wan-tsiun is the officer we had heard named.

TIEN-TSING.—The grain junks (whether full or empty does not appear,) have all returned from Tien-tsing with the exception of one, which stress of weather compelled to run into the river. She there got foul of the iron spikes and sunk. Her crew were saved.

PEKING GAZETTES.—According to what appears a constant law in imperialist or rebel operations, an increase of difficulties in one direction is accompanied by an improvement in the condition of things elsewhere. Thus while in the country from Hangchow to Nanking the imperial cause looks worse than it has done for some time past, the roads between the Great River and the capital are evidently open again. The *Gazettes* in consequence come in in batches, and we have received in the last few days a complete file from the 22d March to the 12th April. The latter date which was but four weeks old when the *Gazettes* came to hand shews that the communications admit of travelling at nearly the ordinary rate. The destruction of Tsing-kiang Pu, and possibly other stations along the line, will of course have occasioned some delay in the movements of couriers and others.

Tsang Kwoh-fan, to whose exertions the suppression of rebellion in Kiang Si has been attributed, is granted 40 days' leave on account of ophthalmia. It is not stated where he is. Rumour until lately put him in command of volunteers *en route* for Sz' Ch'uen to aid in the restoration of quiet to that province. Hwang Tsung-han, late governor-general of the Two Kwang is recovering favor. It will be remembered that when removed from the above appointment, he was gazetted to Sz' Ch'uen, but was specially desired to call at Peking before he proceeded thither. He was there degraded, either for his administration of the Kwang, which had been singularly oppressive, or, as some said for former offences in Cheh Kiang, which province he had misgoverned with remarkable corruption. He descended, however, only to the rank of under-secretary of the Inner Cabinet, and he is now made an acting vice-president of the Board of Civil Office, and as such associated with Kweiliang and others on one of the routine committees for the selection of candidates for service from the rollster of the Board of War.

The authorities of Manchuria call for money to pay the expenses incurred last year in preparations for the defence of the coast. They had been directed, it appears, to find funds for this purpose before the end of the year 1858, and in March 1859, moved 500 men from the garrisons of Liau-yang, Niu-chwang, and Kaichau to the forts of Tien-chwang and disposed them along the north and south banks of the river [Liau?] These were reinforced in on the 15th July by 500 more. Every man was paid 400 cash a day, to the great distress of the Shing-king treasury, which, between the 6th March and the 4th November, expended 223.783 strings, or thousand of cash, (say dollars) thereby incurring a debt of 6,573 strings.

The Hang-chow affair began to figure in the *Gazettes* about the 2nd April. A decree of that date commands Hoch'un, high commissioner, and general-in-chief of the army in Kiang Nan, to include in his functions the administration of the "war business" of Cheh Kiang, and directs Chang Yuh-liang, (brother of Chang Kwoh-liang,) properly a divisional general on the Kan Suh establishment, and for his services an expectant provisional commander-in-chief, to assume the command of all troops in Cheh Kiang. The treasurer of Kiang Su. Wang Yu-ling, one of the secretaries of the commission which revised the tariff, is to proceed to Cheh Kiang as governor with all speed; his place to be filled up according to the discretion of the governor-general and governor.

This must have been after the news of the fall of Hangchow had been received at Peking. The ex-governor is stated here to have had relations with the rebels, and to have been cognisant of their designs upon the city, if not in conspiracy with them.

On the 3d April is published the official account of the entry of the rebel force. The orders adverted to above had been issued on receipt of the news that rebels from the south of Ngan Hwui had entered Kwang-teh, and were marching on Hang-chow. On the 19th March, the rebels sprung a mine at the Tsing-po gate, which blew in a hundred yards and more of the wall, and then drove in the Manchu garison, who were but few as compared with the enemy. "When We read this, great was our distress and indignation. Hoch'un and his colleagues had detached reinforcements to the number of more than 10,000; how is it none of these had arrived in time?" Then come the usual outpourings of retributive wrath. Every body is to ascertain who is to blame, and every body who is to blame is to be punished; and the city is to be recovered immediately. Which indeed comes to pass with greater promptitude than his Majesty could have expected, and in the *Gazette* of the 5th April, he is enabled to state that troops from Kiang Nan co-operating with the Manchu garrison, who had held their ground, had recovered the city on the 24th March, whereat "We are indeed greatly rejoiced and comforted." The rebels are represented as having already entrenched themselves, for the works were destroyed, in which Cheng-yuh-liang had surprised them. The Tartar general Suich'ang gets great credit and a yellow jacket for holding out six days; he has also an hereditary title conferred on him, every one is rewarded all round and Wang Yu-ling, who found the funds, is confirmed in the governorship, and is to have the questionable privilege of winding up the affair.

LOCAL.—The district Magistrate publishes a proclamation to the effect that the Governor of Soo-chow has been apprised of the reoccupation of the Kuang-tih district by the imperialist forces. Rebel detachments however still infest Chin-pa, Li-yang &c., but troops have been sent against them and it is expected, he says, that they will shortly be expelled from these districts.

Another proclamation issued by the district Magistrate offers a reward to any one who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension of certain parties engaged in kidnapping children of both sexes with the object of bringing them up for unlawful purposes. The Magistrate has hitherto failed to discover the persons guilty of this abominable crime; he has searched the vessels in the river and all other suspicious localities but can find no trace of them; he therefore earnestly requests anyone able to give the smallest information upon the subject to communicate with him, in order that he may be able to devise measures for the utter extinction of this nefarious traffic.

The district Magistrate has given orders to have wooden gates erected at certain specified distances on the streets of the city of Shanghai. Each section, so enclosed, to be under the charge of ten soldiers, ten militia and the head-borough who will in all cases be responsible for the good behaviour of the inhabitants. Disorder of any kind to be made known by beat of gong. The soldiers doing duty on the city walls are to fire off their gingalls at intervals to strike fear into the heart of any enemy that may be within hearing.

The officer commissioned by Ho Kwei-tsing to raise 600 men as a body-guard for His Excellency having soon picked up the required number of recruits, sailed with them a few days ago for Soo-chow. On arriving at a place called Hwang-tu Chin one-half of the recruits deserted. They had received 2 taels a man on enrolment, and were to receive an additional sum of 2 taels on arriving at Soo-chow. When finally approved of at head-quarters the privates were to receive pay at the rate of 6 taels a month, while those selected for petty officers were to be paid at the rate of 10 taels a month. The recruits were perfectly well pleased with the terms of the agreement, but some of them thinking that their chance of being approved of on inspection at head-quarters was very slight, and that if not approved of, they would be sent back to Shanghai penniless, began to repent that they had ever enlisted. After much secret discussion about 300 of them came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do was to desert whenever a fitting opportunity presented itself. Accordingly as soon as the vessels came to anchor off Huang-tu Chin, the recruits rushed on shore, quickly rendering pursuit useless by scattering themselves over the face of country. The officer of H. E. the Governor General, finding himself thus minus 300 of his men, has returned to Shanghai to raise the additional 300 wanted to complete the corps.

REBELS.—Our correspondent is unusually brief this week in his report upon the rebel movements. The Imperialist force before Nan-king according to his statement amounts to 70,000 men. Applications had been made to H. E. Chang for assistance against the rebels lately in the vicinity of Chang chau, but he steadily refused to detach a single man. He had notified to the districts which have applied to him for aid that no assistance can be given them, that they must arm in their own defence, must raise militia and enrol volunteers as the only way of protecting their lives and property.

From another source we learned, on the 8th or 9th instant, that the besieging army under Chang Kwoh-liang had sustained a very serious defeat, and that he himself was badly wounded. Whether the rebel garrison had received any reinforcements or not was not stated, but they had made a sortie upon the position nearest the walls, where the besiegers had considered themselves so secure as to have established a sort of market. Overpowering the troops here stationed, they followed up their attack with great success, and it is said have possessed themselves of an immense amount of artillery and stores, besides destroying the works of circumvallation on which the enemy had spent enormous sums.

Since the above was in types, our correspondent has written to confirm the the report of the defeat, adding the following details. Since the blockade began to be enforced, the rebels have several times appeared to threaten a sally, and the people of the vicinity, dreading the consequences, had petitioned Hochun, the High Commissioner, on the subject. Hochun told them to fight the rebels if they approached, and to count on his troops for support. The people did their best on the late occasion, but were left entirely to themselves, and the rebels, whose attack was aided by a heavy fall of rain, killed them by the score. Chang Kwoh-liang wanted to advance, but Hochun would not, and, having lost three fortified positions, fell back on Chin-kiang; to the great disgust of the population. Chang Kwoh-liang still holds his ground with the bulk of the force.

A large body of rebels (Tai-ping?) leagued with local marauders still hangs about within 15 miles of Hang-chow. [We query the Tai-ping, as we hear from another quarter that some, at all events, of those who have appeared at Hang-chow, are unadulterated brigands without discipline or courage of any kind.]

A rich man of Shanghai has offered to maintain 1.000 fighting men to assist in defending Hang-chow and Chang-chow.

THE papers relating to the discreditable proceedings which took place in Japan at the latter end of last year, have been laid on the table of the House of Commons, published all over the civilized world by the Press, and judging from the public and private comments made on them, they seem to have excited feelings of more unqualified disgust, than have been bestowed upon any exposé we can remember.

We have no wish to disturb this muck-heap: we are not Quixotic enough to imagine that anything we can say, will put a stop to the lawless and dishonest acts, which still disgrace the conduct of many engaged in this trade. There are always men to be found, whom no law will bind, which they are cunning enough to evade or strong enough to break; on whom shame imposes no restraint, for they are lost to a sense of it; for whom disgrace has no terrors, and contempt, no lash. But we do not think we are stepping beyond our province, in calling the attention of Her Majesty's Minister at Yeddo to the fact, that in his just wrath at the practices he so sternly rebuked and exposed, he has thrown over a whole community an odium which has made it stink in the nostrils of the world, and in doing so, has indiscriminately punished the innocent with the guilty.

The circumstance of a Minister at a Foreign Court, turning moral censor on the malpractices of individuals whose nationality he represents, is sufficiently anomalous. But Mr. Alcock's excuse for this departure from precedent quite justifies him. "There are some outrages," he says, "against society and "the common interests of nations only "to be fitly dealt with by giving them "publicity, that the reprobation of all "honest and rational men may over-"take those who permit themselves such "license, even when the law may fail "to reach them." But in his despatch to Lord John Russell, he writes as if he were dealing with a class of men who, without exception, were utterly abandoned and lost to all sense of honor and decency. His words are "Public "opinion, with its salutary restraining "power, is wholly wanting, unfortunately, "also, in a small community of some "twenty commercial men of all classes "and divers nations, who believe that in "this distant corner of the world they are "safe from exposure." Again—"the foreigners, subjects of the various treaty powers at Kanagawa have done their best to justify the policy and confirm the fears of the Japanese Authorities as to the course foreign trade would take, and its results; nothing could well have been worse than the conduct of the body generally and the acts of many individuals, &c., &c." But we can assure Mr. Alcock that there are men in that small community whose sense of honor is as keen as his own; whom no considerations of interest or profit have seduced from the strict path of integrity, and who, contending alike against the daily attempts at fraud on the part of the natives and the unscrupulous competition of their neighbours, have never condescended to resort to the weapons employed either by one or the other. It is indeed hard, that besides the immense disadvantage of honest dealing, they should have to bear the odium caused by practices, against which every act of theirs is a protest.

We are speaking of no antecedent probabilities, we argue on no *à priori* notion that amongst a community so considerable, men must surely be found whom the profits of misrepresentation, smuggling and dishonesty have never tempted from the path of honor. Be the number large or small, we know there are such men, and it is clumsy justice which involves them in a common odium with real offenders. The fact is, that Mr. Alcock sits at Yeddo like Jupiter on Olympus, and hurls his thunder on this devoted settlement, and the bolts which should only have burnt the offenders, have scorched the innocent as well. The five righteous have no appeal. Wheat and tares are burned together.

It is hard indeed to be paying full duties, when a stroke of the pen might halve them, and be branded as a smuggler for your pains on one side, and considered a fool for your honesty on the other. It is hard for a man to find his neighbour shipping the prohibited copper cash in oil-tubs and reaping sixty per cent profit from his infamous ingenuity, while he himself is forced to sit in daily dread, that the discovery of the practice by the officials and the report of it to Yeddo, will bring down a bolt from Olympus, which compromises his modest, (and often unprofitable,) venture of rapeseed, in the eyes of all who read the despatch. It is grievous indeed when honesty not only loses its proverbial reward, but is bespattered with the dirt of roguery.

The real cure for such evils is a strong law and vigilant officers. Where there is a body like the Japan community, one man succumbs to the attractions of ten per cent illicit profit; another's conscience gives way if he sees the prospect of thir[illegible] there is a general rush for sixty, and cent per cent will convert every man into a smuggler, who is not guided by laws which make a thousand per cent no greater attraction than five. In real truth we can see no cure for the present state of things, where the honest merchant must be at an enormous disadvantage with his less scrupulous competitor, but the establishment of a Custom House which has the will, and is backed by the power, to perform the real duties of a Custom House. What was our position here before the establishment of that splendid anomaly—that most paradoxical of all beneficial institutions—the system of Foreign Inspectorates? Why, one shudders to think of those times, and the traditions of transactions parallel to those we have hinted at above, still float about like hideous tales of some dark age. How one hundred thousand pieces of Shirtings in a ship's manifest diminished to the twenty thousand on which the consignee paid duty; how Chinese produce was shipped off in cases purporting to contain re-exported English goods, on which a drawback was claimed and innocently granted—these and stories like these, multiplied by the years of the existence of the Chinese Custom House, were the commercial records of those times. Trade flourished indeed, but it flourished like an upas tree, spreading a moral death about it.

That Mr. Alcock is placed in a position of great difficulty, and that the less scrupulous part of his subjects must be a great bar to his successful negotiations at the Court of Yeddo, there can be no doubt. But his ability, honesty, determination and experience have given him great power. This power we hope he will use as much for the protection of the honest merchant, as for the development of our trade, and if he uses scourges at times, he should see that they fall only on the guilty.

To a pen so fertile as Mr. Alcock's, the acknowledgement that there are men in this noisome community, who have conducted their transactions with the Japanese, in the spirit of men of honor, would cost but little; and to so able a negotiator, their protection ought not to be a matter of insuperable difficulty.

JAPAN.—There was hitherto a doubt as to the fate of the Regent of this Kingdom who, it will be remembered, was attacked by a party of the followers of the Prince of Mito when proceeding to the palace of the Tycoon, on the 24th March last. The doubt, however, did not exist amongst the Japanese Authorities who knew but concealed the fact of his death announcing publicly that he was only dangerously wounded.

Accounts recently received from that country state that the prince was on his way from his own palace, which is about one third of a mile from the great bridge leading to the inner palace of the Tycoon, to whom he was going to pay a visit, seated in his ornomon (sedan chair or palankeen) and surrounded by a large staff of attendants. As the procession was about to cross the bridge, at a point where another road meets it, they were suddenly assailed by sixteen or eighteen men, who, throwing off their rain coats, (it was raining at the time) appeared in full armour, and rushed on cutting through the Regents party, against all opposition, to the Prince's ornomon, which they pierced with their swords, and cut off his head, with which one of them escaped whilst another, cutting off the head of one of the retainers, exclaimed "I have the Regent's head," thus diverting attention from him who really posseseed it. He escaped through one of the principal gates without being stopped by the officer on duty, who, for his negligence, was commanded to commit suicide the next morning. Two of the party performed the disembowelling process on the spot. They have all been apprehended but two. Ten thousand of the Prince's dependents are said to have arrived in Yeddo from his provinces a few days after the event, equipped for war.

Armour is only worn when war is intended. The suits are beautifully made of steel covered with lacquer, consisting of helmet, mask, breast and back plates with every thing necessary to protect the body, the weight of a complete suit is very great, the helmet alone weighing 4½ lbs.

In Yeddo the residences of the foreign ministers are minutely examined every night lest any strangers or combustibles should be secreted with a view to burn the premises. This appears to be the greatest fear.

The agents of the Prince of Mito are supposed to have murdered Dan the British Minister's Japanese servant. He had been previously advised not to go out, and to assume a less swaggering demeanour. Mr. Alcock is feared, yet respected by the Japanese. His straightforward honesty is fully appreciated. He has given them many valuable hints.

The Governors are making difficulties about the promised supply of horses for the British Commissariat. At Yeddo they were to have produced 1,000 but as they can only be obtained from the Damios who are naturally averse to seeing their horses sent out of the country, they try every means to evade their engagement.

The Governor of Yokuhama has applied to the foreigners for a list of all the fire arms they can spare, with a view of purchasing them for the service of Government. Within the last few months the troops have been frequently exercised in firing at a mark.

By the exertions of the British Consul at Hakodadi, the Japanese, assisted by the Commander of the Russian Corvette *Gighet* have substituted a New Buoy for the Old Spar Buoy on the Spit, at the entrance of the Harbour. The bearings taken by Mr. Moore, Master of H. M. S. *Camilla* and furnished by Commander Colvile, will be seen in the above Notice to Mariners.

The Notifications given below command the attention of persons intending to establish themselves at Chusan:—

ARRÊTÉ.

Les soussignés nommés Commissaires de leurs Gouvernements respectifs à Ting-haï, font savoir aux personnes de toutes nations en rapports de commerce ave la Chine, qu'en conséquence de l'occupation de Chou-San par les forces combinées de France et d'Angleterre ils ont arrêté d'un commun accord:

1°.—Que nul ne pourra désormais s'établir à Ting-haï sans avoir au préalable sollicité et obtenu, l'autorisation de la commission mixte instituée par les Officiers Géneraux Commandant les forces Navales et Militaires des gouvernements alliés de France et d'Angleterre:

2°.—Que toute transaction et toute acte public passé à Ting-haï n'aura désormais de valeur légale qu'autant que les Commissaires Alliés y auront apposé leur signature.

Par les Commissaires Alliés

pour la France (signé) E. de Meritens.

pour l'Angleterre (signé) { F. B. Gritton.
P. J. Hughes.

Approuvé, G. des Pallieres.
Le L. Colonel Commandant Supérieur.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned, appointed Commissioners of their respective Governments at Tinghai, notify to the subjects or citizens of the various Nations having commercial relations with China, that in consequence of the occupation of Chusan, by the combined forces of England and France, it has been decided:—

1st.—That no one shall be henceforth permitted to establish himself at Tinghai, without having, in the first instance, solicited and obtained the sanction of the mixed Commission appointed by the General Officers Commanding the Naval and Military Forces of the Allied Governments of England and France.

2d.—That the signature of the Allied Commissioners will be necessary to give legal validity to all public or notarial acts done at Tinghai.

(Signed) F. B. Gritton, } *British Commissioners.*
P. J. Hughes, }
E. de Meritens, *French Commissioner.*

Allied Commissioners Yamun,
Chusan, May 5th, 1860.

THEATRICALS.

On Thursday evening, before an audience, imposing both as to number and quality, the curtain rose and fell on the last act of the Shanghai, Amateur Dramatic Corps. The pieces chosen were "Time tries all" a Drama by John Courtney and "To Paris and back for £5" a Farce by John Madison Morton. The interval between the two afforded our talented friends of the Germania an opportunity of performing four pieces which reminded us with pleasure of their own charming Soirées Musicales. The construction of the building, however, was such as to mar to a considerable extent the effect of their well chosen and well executed pieces.

"Time tries all" though another of this company's revivals, was none the less evidently well received; Three of the old familiar faces made their reappearance, and a young lady with no mean pretensions either as to personal attractions or histrionic ability, her début. There were merits in the acting of each of the performers. Mr. Grant as the kind hearted, honest merchant was careful but at ease throughout. Mr. Tintinnabulum, as Mathew Bates, the most difficult part in the piece, threw an amount of grace and feeling into his acting, that make us as well regret his absence in the two former representations, as its cause. In the acting of Mr. Phunago Brushwood as Tom Tact there were no specialities of excellence, as it was throughout, faultless. Messrs. O. Flannaghan and Adolphe as the two *blasé* men about town, contributed much to the brightening of the piece. The former gentleman, probably from his residence on shore, having completely divested himself of the Irish Captain's bluster and barnacles, adopting now with equal ease the style of the man leading the *dolce far niente* life. Mr. Adolphe has assumed the character of negative, instead of the positive villain of the last representation, and almost succeeded in making us gape, so natural was his representation of that peculiar, because catching disease. We almost fancied we detected his beard *falling off* to sleep. Mrs. Nesbit as Laura Leeson maintained, nay added to, a past reputation; Miss C. Kay as Fanny Fact laid the foundation of a future one. It may be useful for the footman Mr. Sanger to know that he can have an excellent character on application at the *North-China Herald* Office.

The Farce gave full scope for Mr. Phunago Brushwood's laughter moving capabilities, both as to acting and costume. Messrs. Grant, and Adolphe as father and lover of the charming Miss Fanny Spriggins were favorable specimens of those two clases of the human race. We were glad to see our happy friend Mr. U. Leigh, though moving in a lower sphere than when we last met, still attentive to his business, and that business of a more respectable character. J. Bunyan as Lt. Spike looked a dangerous individual with whom to quarrel. Withers as detective was too suspicious in his appearance to secure him success in his profession in a London crowd but he certainly impressed one with the idea that he was "after" somebody or something, which was the required effect. Both Edwards and Florence, Jr. as Guard and Telegraph Clerk, deserved better parts, and the hat of the latter gentleman better treatment. The unknown artist of the viaduct scene in this little piece deserves great credit for its admirable execution.

The Champagne *divertissement* was a novel and successful feature in the evening's entertainment, for the general merits of which, not a little credit is due to the Manager, especially when we consider the serious inroads these three representations must have made upon his time and patience.

We cannot close these remarks without an expression of our sincere thanks for the high gratification afforded us by the kind and able assistance of the band of H. I. M.'s 101st regt. So, may we almost say, close the gaieties of the Shanghai season; shortly more serious matters must rivet universal attention. May we only all of us meet at our next representation with as light hearts, looking back, with success-bred satisfaction, through the pages of our history which will by that time have unfolded themselves.

THE RACES.

Our expectations of a particularly successful spring meeting were scarcely realised on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th instant; owing partly to the absence of any new horses of note, whose appearance would have invested the Races with more than ordinary interest; but chiefly to the inclement weather, which cast an effectual damper upon the whole proceedings. A rainy day, on such occasions, is disagreeable everywhere, and in Shanghae, is a perfectly irremediable drawback. Those ever-varying incidents of an English Derby-day which form its chief attraction, are, alas! beyond our reach here. The moving multitude, roaring, and heaving, and swaying to and fro like a storm-tossed ocean;—the motley crowd of equipages;—the thimble-riggers—the Aunt-sallies—the champagne and the lobster salads—where are they? Such reflections coming upon us as, weather bound, we lounged about the Stand on Friday, made the contrast of our position doubly painful. No charming bonnet met our gaze from a passing carriage, and consequently no bright eye from under that bonnet lured us to its side, and inveigled us into a harmless bet involving future payments of countless pairs of Jouvin's best sixes.

Drip—drip—splash—splash!

Before us, behind and on every side, were either wet jockeys, wet horses, or damp spectators. Amusement, was it? If so, it was amusement of the most diluted kind. Was it for amusement that the gallant six hundred, wallowing in the mud-flats of the Peiho, met death or defeat like heroes, on that sad 25th June? Convince us to that effect and we will readily admit that those mud-bespattered gentlemen, who successively passed the winning post on the "day we celebrate," permitted their colours to be defaced, and their features to be obscured by the alluvial soil of this country, for no other purpose than their own and our delectation. But, as a very old poet has feelingly sung,

> "Except wind stands as never it stood,"
> "'Tis an ill wind turns none to good."

The torrents of rain, which converted the race-course into a quagmire, turned the scale of Fortune in favor of the *Scarlet* stable, which might otherwise have had more difficulty in snatching so many laurels from the *Tartan*,—for our old favorite *Cheerful* was in splendid condition,—and, in the opinion of his backers, might have well sustained his former reputation, had the ground been harder; but, unfortunately for his friends, the old horse's extremely sensitive objection to a wet course lost him every race. However, with such a treasure in their possession as *Spider*, the Tartans have no reason to dispair:—the flying style, in which this novice (to *our* Turf) carried off the Tsatlee Cup, elicited universal admiration, and a general feeling of regret that he had not competed for any of the more important stakes. The accident to *Sydney*, which, without costing him his life, put an end to his career as a racer, must be regarded as a public calamity by the sporting community, who, with their present bare stables, can ill afford to lose such a horse.

We have now scarcely room for more than a simple repetition of the list of winners, &c. in the various races, given in our last issue:—but we cannot bring these remarks to a close without a tribute of thanks to the Stewards and other officers of the Race Committee, whose assiduous exertions, under great difficulties, were deserving of all praise; as well as to the band of H. I. M. ship *Renommée*, which attended throughout both days, and by its brilliant performances, enlivened the monotony of what would, otherwise, have been a very dull meeting.

FIRST DAY.

The Woosung Plate.—Pillicoddy, 1; Pearl, 2; Feima, 3; won easily by Pillicoddy

The Griffin's Plate.—Young Hercules, 1; Mops and Brooms, 2; Costermonger, 3. A close race between the first and second. Costermonger, the favorite, made a bad third; possibly from a feeling of respect for the more elevated position of his aristocratic opponent;—very laudable in an animal of his ignoble calling. The second pony, unfortunately for his owner, was "mops and brooms;" the spirituous ingredients of his morning meal, probably boiled barley, having got into his head. No sooner was he brought out to be saddled than this wretched animal, lost to all feelings of respect for himself and master, indulged in a variety of eccentric movements, which increased in intensity when he was mounted, so much so that it is no disparagement to the skill of his rider to say that the latter was compelled to dismount, somewhat precipitately it is true, and without the conventional aids of reins or stirrup. The pony then performed a *pas seul* on the saddling ground, and was only caught and remounted a few minutes before the start.

The Shanghai Cup.—Canrobert, 1; Cheerful, 2; Sydney, 3. The two Scarlets went off together at a strong pace for the first half mile, but were eased in the deep ground opposite the Quong Loong stable, where Cheerful came up, forced the running, and soon had a lead of two or three lengths, which he maintained until fairly in the "straight;" Canrobert then closed up, collared the "old un" half way up to the post, and eventually succeeded in bringing his colours to the fore.

The Ladies Purse.—Pillicoddy, 1; Pearl, 2; Tariff, 3. Not a very good start, and, for some little time it looked like Tariff's race, but the "agriculturists" wind told towards the finish, and for the second time, Pillicoddy came in a winner; conferring upon his rider the delightful privilege of receiving the prize from the fair hands of a lady, whose speech on the occasion as well as that of the lucky recipient of the purse, unfortunately escaped us.

The Oriental Cup—Shah, 1; Druid, 2. Shah led throughout, and won easily.

The Hopeful Cup.—Vanguard, 1; Cheerful, 2. Blue Ruin was also entered for this race, but, upon being mounted, became refractory and evidently determined to go any where but to the post. In this way, much time was lost, and finally, upon being brought to the start, Blue Ruin bolted, took his rider half way round the course, and the other two horses started without him. They got off well together, but Vanguard's turn of speed soon gave him a lead of two or three lengths, which he maintained until half way up the "straight;" when fairly on the hard ground, however, Cheerful steadily closed the gap between them, and then "came the tug of war;" a most beautiful race ensued, apparently terminating (as we thought from the stand,) in a dead heat; but the judges' decision was given in favor of Vanguard.

The Hack Cup.—Ee Pee, 1; Young Notorious, 2; Emilius, 3. Won easily by the grey.

SECOND DAY.

The Claret Cup.—Tariff, 1; Widdicomb, 2; Bob, 3. The winner was decidedly the favorite, having the reputation of great speed for half a mile, and he did not disappoint his friends, making the running throughout, and coming in an easy victor.

The Alliance Cup.—Canrobert, 1; Shah, 2; Cheerful, 3. Here again, old Cheerful's supporters were disappointed, though many relied upon the distance pulling him through. But the most astonishing feature of this race was Shah's performance; profiting by the light weight he carried, 8st. 7lb. he led the ruck for nearly the whole distance, and only yielded to Canrobert in the last final rush. Sydney, (with whom Mr. Mackenzie had declared to win,) kept the third place, evidently husbanding his powers for the finish, until upon entering the straight run, and coming up nobly, "pulling double," he broke down, and was at once passed by Cheerful. In the meanwhile Sydney's Jockey had dismounted, and upon leading the poor animal home, it was discovered that he was irretrievably ruined as a racer, having snapped the back sinew of his off foreleg. (Here we are open to correction, being perfect *ignorami* on the subject of horseflesh, and this explanation may possibly be less lucid than we intend it to be.)

The Chaa See Cup.—Pillicoddy, 1; Feima, 2; Taku, 3. The winners previous performances made the "knowing ones" less confident in their favorite Taku, than they had been at the commencement—and the betting, on both sides, was pretty even. Pillicoddy, however, again distanced all his competitors, and on Taku's conduct no worse condemnation can be uttered than the bare fact that he was beaten by Feima!

The Tsatlee Cup—Spider, 1; Vanguard, 2; Cheerful 3. At the word "off" Spider took the lead, and was never approached; Vanguard again beating Cheerful for the second place.

The Hack Stakes.—Hopping Joe, 1; Hackney, 2; Young Notorious, 3. We could not see the start from our lookout on the stand, but upon "viewing" the horses at Camp corner, were not surprised to find that Hopping Joe had it all his own way, hopping to some purpose down the straight, and past the post a winner.

The Challenge Cup.—Pillicoddy, 1; Bycullah (Arab), 2; Tariff, 3. Bycullah came to the start much the favorite, and was not without backers at 2 to 1. There was consequently some excitement when the ponies went off, keeping together pretty well at first; more still, when "Poor P." crept ahead, in the heavy ground; and finally, how the Arab's supporters groaned and "railed on lady Fortune in good terms," when, after the removal of three coats of mud from man and horse, the winner was discovered to be Pillicoddy!

If we omit to give a detailed account of the Race for the Native Purse, we hope that the Native Community will pardon us, and attribute our silence to no intentional slight. The fact was, we didn't see the exciting race, and our Celestial friends must acknowledge that "no can see, how can savee?"

Telegraphic Messages.—These are not yet in reliable working order between England and Shanghai. The quickest that has hitherto been received here was 8 days later than the mail. This would be something gained if they were correct, but whilst a doubt of their accuracy exists 'twere better not to have them at all. Ours contain the following mistakes—that of 4th (qy. 3d) March from London states Treasure per Steamer of that date, for Shanghai "50,000"—it proves to be £15,000—"Arrived through *Eastfield*" which probably meant, *Tung-Yu, Eastfield*, as those vessels had arrived. Then we see in the *Daily News*, that the "*George the Ninth*" had arrived at Shanghai, instead of "*Gem of the Nith*" as reported by our message of 6th January!

The Red Sea Cable between Suakin and Aden is broken again, the communication between Malta and England takes thirty-six hours, and the [illegible] Alexandria to Candia is not [illegible]; these breaks, with the time lost by steamers not being at hand to convey the messages between those stations, and imperfect repetitions, render the line useless at present.

(From the Saturday Review, February 18.)

BYGONES IN CHINA.

The China debate of Tuesday evening bore some resemblance to the Peiho, which was its subject. It is difficult to say through which of two channels it made its way into the Gulf of the Navy Estimates. The last speech but three was by Mr. Kinglake, on Savoy; the last but two was by Sir J. Elphinstone, on Chinese affairs; the last but one was by Sir Robert Peel, on Savoy again; and the last, by Admiral Walcot, reverted once more to China and the conduct of Admiral Hope. It was in truth a desultory, purposeless, inopportune, and rather scandalous debate. Mr. Baillie Cochrane seemed to have interpolated it with the view of establishing some sort of preferential claim on the Blue-book, which indeed would afford many a pretext for a great party conflict if the House of Commons were anxious to have one. But then, unfortunately for the gentleman who has appropriated the subject, the House altogether declines to join issue on this theme. It makes all the difference in the world that, last time a great China debate was got up, Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell were out of office. The two winds which lashed Parliament into that storm are now safely chained up in the Cabinet cave—or, rather, one is gently puffing the sails of the Reform Bill, and the other of the Commercial Treaty, well under the control of Æolous.

The discussion rapidly degenerated into a waste of personalities. The discretion of Mr. Bruce, the judgment of Lord Elgin, the energy of Sir Michael Seymour, the strategy of Admiral Hope, and the veracity of Mr. Oliphant came each upon the carpet in its turn, and while most of the personal questions raised were introduced quite unnecessarily, the publicity given to some of them amounts to a national scandal. The controversy between Sir Michael Seymour and Mr. Oliphant is of this last kind, and, as both parties seem determined to prosecute it, it threatens to become one of those disputes which have earned for this country the laughter and contempt of the world. That this is so, is partly the Admiral's fault, for he ought never to have replied to Mr. Oliphant's insinuations; but Mr. Oliphant himself is a culprit of a far deeper dye. Are we never to be rid of this plague of light literary gentlemen who stand just out of cannon-shot and criticise British commanders? Are the rapid *coup d'œil*, the masterly extemporaneous strategy, the never-failing resources, and the inexhaustible information of easy-writing civilians always to be preferred by the British public to the lame half-measures of some miserable stick of an admiral or general who may happen to be crippled by his limited powers, his frightful responsibility, and, perhaps, a foreign colleague? Mr. Oliphant is in no respect Mr. Russell's equal, but he is playing exactly Mr. Russell's game, and it will not be his fault if we have not a Crimean scandal on a small scale. He is doing Sir Michael Seymour the precise injustice which Mr. Russell did to Lord Raglan, by publishing criticisms which, at the very best, can only, be half correct, inasmuch as they take no account of the part played in the transactions by the co-equal French commander. Admiral Seymour went so far as almost to state directly that the French admiral's opinion had the principal share in determining the course which was actually taken; and how, we should like to know, will any amount of "disclosures" published by Mr. Oliphant, and any amount of papers obtained by Sir Michael Seymour, enable us to apportion his proper part of the blame or credit to an officer of the French navy? It ought to be thoroughly understood that, by undertaking joint expeditions with the French, we forego that privilege of passing judgment on the operations which our newspapers have lately claimed for us. Even assuming that the English public is justified in building conclusions on the reports of eye-witnesses who never before saw a shot fired in anger, and in rejecting with contempt the official verdicts of the Admiralty and the War Office, it has still not the shadow of a right to treat as completely responsible a commander whose responsibility is manifestly incomplete. One element in the problem of conduct is quite undetermined, and no sort of reliance can, accordingly, be placed on the most plausible solution. Let us guard ourselves, however, against the admission that Mr. Oliphant has drawn his inferences correctly from the existing data, imperfect as they are He is a thorough-going, not to say obsequious, partisan of his patron, Lord Elgin, and there are many proofs before the world that gentlemen of his order are apt to place their pen at the disposal of their personal affections and fancies. The influence may not be a corrupt one, nor may it be consciously felt, but certainly it makes a great difference in published criticism when the writer dines habitually at head-quarters and calls General-Officers by their surnames.

The Blue-book, as we have said, contains ample material for a showy party debate, but still an impartial reader has no difficulty in gathering from it the true story of the last occurrences in the Peiho. Such mystery as there is about the conduct of the Chinese Government is cleared up by the large additions which have been recently made to our knowledge of its system and spirit. It is not now to be doubted that the unlimited responsibility imposed on Chinese officials continues long after the Government has acquiesced in their acts. It does not follow that, because the Emperor ratifies a particular arrangement effected by a Mandarin, he is therefore safe from degradation or severer punishment. We know this from the fate of poor Kiying, whose treaty with the English was accepted at Pekin, and carried out by the Emperor, but who was, for all that, in disgrace for his concessions during the remainder of his life. It is very probable, therefore, that, though Kweiliang and Hwashana signed the Treaty of Tientsin and got it ratified by their master, they were very far from considering the matter comfortably settled. They may have perfectly well understood the interpretation put upon the ratification-clause by the English, and may have intended to acquiesce in it, if forced to do so, but may still have done their best to plague, cheat, or persuade the barbarian into a course more palatable to their inexorable Sovereign. Even if they did not meditate such expedients, their enemies or rivals at Pekin may have tried them; for not only is it true—as Lord John Russell observed—that in China the peace-party and the war-party are both in office together, but it is also the fact (which Lord John Russell did not state) that Ministers in power at Pekin are constantly attempting to eject their colleagues, or to outbid them in claims on Imperial favour. A knowledge, therefore, on the part of the Chinese officials that Mr. Bruce had the clear intention to go to Tientsin on his way to Pekin, may have been perfectly consistent with the attempt first to detain him at Shanghai, and then to conduct him to Pekin by a road different from that originally contemplated. Any one of the points pressed by the Chinese officials would doubtless, if gained, have diminished somebody's punishment, or made somebody's fortune. Mr. Bruce's reason for forcing the passage of the Peiho—that he received the request to go elsewhere at so late an hour—might unquestionably have been made much of in a party debate, but after all nobody can doubt that, if he had moved to another point of the coast, it would have counted for a check to the barbarians perhaps almost as serious as the unexpected repulse from the forts. Who knows that, if he had acquiesced, he would even have been thought worthy the dignity of the American Ambassador's covered cart. For somebody at Court might have made capital out of a plan for still further degrading the Envoy by persuading him to travel on donkey-back, as "the only mode of conveyance in use in that part of the country." Everything we have learned about China points to the desirableness of thoroughly well considering our conventions before they are signed, and never forcing the Chinese to insert in them provisions which are flagrantly inconsistent with the usages of the country; but the necessity is equally plain that, when once the Treaty is signed, not a jot of deviation from its text should be permitted. It is to be hoped that Lord Elgin, should he be despatched on a new mission to the Celestial Court, will keep this wholesome rule in mind; for last time he committed the blunder of forcing a clause into his Treaty, and then promising to ask his Government not to insist upon it.

"How not to do it."—A brief statement of the circumstances under which the new artillery has been despatched to China—or rather to the Red Sea, for the Armstrong guns have not reached the Indian Ocean yet—will justify in some measure the suspicions of those who believe that all is not right yet at the War-office and the other departments charged with the administration of the forces of Great Britain, and that a very successful attempt would be made to rival the confusion and chaos of the arrangements at the outset of the Crimean war if we were again plunged into a contest with any European Power. Whether that be so or not, here is the story:—

It was desirable to send the Armstrong batteries as soon as possible to the East. Arrangements accordingly were made by which the *Himalaya* was rendered disposable for the conveyance of the force to Alexandria, where other arrangements were cunningly devised for their conveyance by railway to Cairo, and thence to Suez Fearful of the consequences of too great rapidity of transit, however, on the guns, or on the troops, the authorities lighted upon the notable expedient of neutralising the speed of the *Himalaya* during the western portion of the route, by employing the famous old steam barge of her Majesty's Indian navy, the *Berenice*, built at Glasgow in 1835, of 664 tons burden, and 230 horse-power, which has been known to go eight knots under favourable circumstances, to go round to Suez, to take the artillery on board. By letters received from Cairo, dated 16th Feb., it appears that one battery, R.A., sailed in that notable craft from Suez on the previous day. Thus it would appear that part of the artillery force has been very nearly three weeks in Egypt, and the rest is still there; and if our ally, the Emperor of the French, were not the most magnanimous of men, he certainly might have asked for explanations of delay. Perhaps he views with pity the weakness of our "system," which struggles with the carriage of a few guns as if it were engaged in marching a grand army into Italy. But that is not all. The *Berenice*, which was to have carried the 14th Dragoons from Bombay to Suez, had never apparently the least intention of doing anything of the kind, and had no notion of doing duty as a troopship. On being inspected it was found she had no cooking-coppers for the men's food, no tubs, no plates, dishes, or buckets, no bedding for the sick. And the Artillery officers were actually obliged to fit her out with these articles as well as they could, and to furnish her even with quarter-galleries at Suez The officer in command had received no instructions to provide anything of the sort; and, as he knew the playful coyness which the authorities evince in regard to any advances made by officers on their own responsibility, he wisely declined to incur the risk. But the ship is at sea at last, and we wish her and her cargo a pleasant, and—if it were not mockery, we would say—a speedy voyage. Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons were at the latest accounts not waiting at Suez, where they were expected to be—on the contrary, they were at Bombay, and it was said that tenders had just been issued for their transport round the Cape. Meanwhile Milward's battery is passing its time very agreeably, no doubt, in the harbour of Alexandria, on board the floating hotel which the authorities have found for them on board her Majesty's ship *Himalaya*—a mode of lodging them which is, however, not very economical. But with a liberal Parliament, and the ungrudging liberality of the estimates, what signifies a few pounds? One may ask if this delay could not have been avoided, and if Great Britain, with her enormous resources in shipping, could not find better accommodation for her troops, and make more judicious endeavours to alleviate some of the horrid discomforts of a Red Sea passage in February.—*Army and Navy Gazette.)*

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

Apr. Arrived.
5,—Ida D. Rogers, (Am. sch.), Rogers, San Francisco.
5,—Medina, (Br. sh.), McDonald, Shanghai.
9,—Camilla, (H.M. bg), Colvile, Hakodate.
12,—Georgiana, (Br. sh.), Jones, Shanghai.
14,—Argonaut, (Dut. bq.), Carsh, do.
15,—Yang-tsze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, do.
16,—Moneka, (Am. sh.), McCaslin, do.
17,—Carrie Leland, Am.bq.), ——, San Francisco.
18,—Ville de Dieppe, (F. sh.), Rousseau, S'hai.
22,—Sea Witch, (Br. sh.), Roy, Shanghai.

Apr. Departed.
10,—Judge Shaw, (Am. sh.), Parker, Hongkong.
10,—What Cheer, (Am. sh.), ——, do.
16,—Witch of the Seas, (Br. sh.), Baxter, do.
20,—Camilla, (H.M. bg.), Colvile, Nagasaki.
20,—Page, (Am. sch.), ——, California.
21,—Yang-tsze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, Hakodate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the Mail Steamers between England and Shanghai, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
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Near the French Consulate.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacquerdware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

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Champagne and other Wines.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.
The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
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The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

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The Hotel is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

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9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 5	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Nagasaki		Sundries	W. Marshall
.. 5	Mountain Wave	A. ship	633	Hardy	Swatow		do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 5	Richard Busteed	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Fuchau	Apr 24	do	Captain
.. 7	Avalanche [H I M	g.-boat			Chusan			
.. 7	Roebuck [H M	sc.st.sl.		Marten	do			
.. 7	Octavia (15) [H M	trans.			do			
.. 7	Camilla	H M bg		G T Colvile	Japan			
.. 8	Dragonne [H I M	g.-boat			Chusan			
.. 9	Hildesheim	Han.bk	344	Bey	Swatow	Apr 30	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Opossum (83) [H M	g.-boat		L. Brine	Chusan			
.. 10	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyall	Hakodadi	Apr 30	Sundries	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 5	Matilda	A. ship	689	Lee	San Francisco	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 5	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hkongs, Fchau	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 6	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 6	Melbourne	B bark	594	Martin	Amoy	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 6	Acmel	Da. bg	216	Dinesen	Fuchau	do	Harkort and Co
.. 7	Celestial	B. bark	438	Legoe	Kanagawa	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 7	Forbin [H I M	str.		Morier	Chusan		
.. 8	Heroes of Alma	B. ship	557	Silk	Japan	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 8	Osnabrück	Han bk	371	Wolff	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 9	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	do	Ballast	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 9	Dordogne [H I M	str.					
.. 10	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Japan	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 11	Assistance [H M	S'p ship		C Balfour	Hongkong		

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Auguste & Meline	Apr 10	Bre. bk	304	Van Harten	Siemssen and Co	Formosa	cld 9th
Berwick Walls	Mar 21	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Japan	cld 9th
Beverley	Apr 7	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	London	cld 11th
Earl of Chester	Apr 21	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Emma	May 5	B. brig	121	Douglas	Wm. Marshall	Nagasaki	Early
Fanny McHenry	Apr 10	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Formosa	Apr 29	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	15th inst
Helvetia	Apr 25	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	To-day
Henriette Louise	Apr 30	Du. sch	192	Dercks	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Nagasaki	cld 7th
Hildesheim	May 9	Han.bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hurricane	Apr 5	B. ship	980	Looke	Dent and Co		
Invincible	Apr 10	B. ship	657	Rollason	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Kate Hooper	Apr 28	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie........		
Livingston	Apr 21	B. ship	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	France	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Louisa		B. schr	95	Russell	Order	Chusan	cld 2d
Lucknow	Apr 13	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Maida	Apr 15	B. bark	519	Black	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	
Marmora	May 10	B. bark	363	Lyall	Russell and Co		
Maryland	May 3	A. bark	198	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Matanzas	May 2	A. bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Captain....................	*Tug*	
Mountain Wave	May 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	281				
Princess Charlotte	Mar 5	Du. bg.	266	Hill	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pursuit	May 1	A. bark	603	Sanford	Dent and Co		
Richard	Apr 24	Da. bk	242	Iversen	Siemssen and Co............	Fuchau	cld 9th
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Captain		
Schiller	Apr 4	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Siemssen and Co............		
Sportsman	Apr 15	A. ship	626	Thompson	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Kanagawa	cld 11th
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co	*Tug*	
Templeman	Apr 10	B. bark	344	Balmanno	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	293	Escassi	F. Loureiro	Manila v. Amoy	Imdt.
Union	Apr 10	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.

[35 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Camilla	H M brig	16	549	130	George T. Colvile	..
Firm (86)................	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Lieut W R Boulton........	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..		..
Opossum (83)	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Lieut L Brine	..
Roebuck	H M sc st sloop	6	851	120	F Marten	350
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..		..
Dragonne................	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..		..
Garonne	H I M steamer ..	..	..	..		..
Gironde	H I M st-transport	..	..	..		..
Intreprenante	H I M steam-fri	..	..	..		..
Mitraille	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..		..
Renommee	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Leveque	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July.*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 21	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 23	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	13	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Oscar, 12th Sept.; Empress, 8th Oct.; Peterborough, 28th Nov.; Millbrook, 30th do.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; Jubilee, 30th do.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Challenger, and Morayshire, 17th do; Emperor, 26th do.; Neville, 10th Feb.; Ballarat, 18th do.; and Wagoola, 8th March.

Liverpool—Flying Scud, 17th do.; Ranee, 24th Nov; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod, 15th do.; Bacchante, 6th Jan.; Helen Ewing, 16th do; Electric, 30th do.; Bald Eagle, 16th Feb.; Kit Carson, and Carrington, 1st March; Memnon, 6th do.; and William Mitchell, 7th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; Ida, 13th do.; and Giovanni, 10th Feb.

Newcastle—Canton, 29th Feb.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Glencoe, 11th Feb.

Boston—Magenta, 6th Jan.; Competitor, 13th do.; and Fearless, 7th Feb.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, (*direct*), HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
....1847-48,....	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
....1848-49,....	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
....1849-50,....	....	....	13,867,407	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
....1850-51,....	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
....1851-52,....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
....1852-53....	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	551
....1853-54,....	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
....1854-55,....	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
....1855-56,....	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,183
....1856-57,....	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,631
....1857-58,....	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
....1858-59,....	10,065,638	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330*	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

* Instead of 28,395 erroneously stated in our former tables,—that being the quantity exported to Great Britain *direct*, as shown below.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1858, *to* 30*th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*, ...	10,065,638	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES, ...	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, ...	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, ...	211,661	....	211,661	54,935
COASTWISE, ...	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA, ...	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, (*direct*),

From 1st July, 1859, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London......	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do........	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do........	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do........	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do........	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do........	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do........	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville..............	715	..do........	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do........	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do........	365,970	238,091	604,061	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do........	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do........	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do........	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk..............	335	..do........	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	431	..do........	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do........	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do........	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do........	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do........	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool....	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	703	London......	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	887	..do........	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do........	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London......	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do........	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do........	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	....
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London......	640,729	202,493	843,222	834
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do........	776,061	214,204	990,265	560
.. 18	Nasmi	709	..do........	575,100	351,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do........	734,109	180,284	914,393	589
.. 27	Australia	720	..do........	421,328	182,522	603,850	606
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do........	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chrysela	477	..do........	394,300	56,000	450,300	....
.. 16	Patna	325	..do........	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas..............	516	..do........	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do........	201,430	217,500	* 418,930	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do........	449,349	44,595	493,944	8
Feb 19	John Robinson	415	..do........	278,176	178,113	456,289	75
.. 22	Maori	799	..do........	720,318	125,585	845,903	....
.. 22	Vanguard..............	626	..do........	709,604	113,941	823,545	....
.. 23	Cornubia	459	..do........	461,179	40,567	501,746	
.. 29	Bhobbo	582	..do........	499,689	105,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	..do........	582,956	48,245	631,201	427
Mar 19	Kamehameha IV..............	499	..do........	339,074	202,444	541,518	108
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams..............	869	..do........	602,105	304,144	† 906,249	65
.. 29	Countess of Seafield..............	492	..do........	242,300	261,800	504,100	98
Apr 13	Constantia	436	..do........	417,628	57,429	‡ 475,057	104
.. 13	Sir George Pollock	630	..do........	....	....	....	....
.. 14	Benvoirlich	599	..do........	386,197	331,130	§ 717,327	....
May 11	Beverley (Cld.)	462	..do........	....	....	....	....

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea. ‡ also 45,284 lbs. Japan Tea. § also 11,414 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer ..	1399	..do....	12,143	*1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil......	1431	..do....	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do....	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do....	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State ..	813	..do....	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince ..	1061	..do....	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do....	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck......	598	..do....	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish......	1034	..do....	....	813,662	813,662	8:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates ..	620	..do....	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall....	742	..do....	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza ..	875	..do....	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do....	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do....	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back ..	731	..do....	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest..	1140	..do....	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,895
.. 28	Golden Rule ..	1185	..do....	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver........	727	..do....	....	654,653	654,653	45:53	....	625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet ..	1038	..do....	....	....	....	32:00	....	1,400
Apr 9	Eureka........	1041	..do....	....	871,900	* 871,900	* 55:23	....	6,206
.. 21	Urania	106	..do....	....	166,800	† 166,800	15:97	....	1,000

* also 47,600 lbs. Japan Tea, and 101:50 pls. Japan Raw Silk. † also 161,100 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES (*direct*).

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do..............	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str..	507	.... Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	............do............	5
.. 21	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,190
Oct 6	Malabar, str., ...	1080	............do............	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	49
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str., ...	330	............do....*vid* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str , ...	507	............do............	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str., ...	678	............do............	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str., ...	500	............do............	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str., ...	330	............do....*vid* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,451
Feb 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,134
Mar 7	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,580
Apr 8	Pekin, str., ...	759	............do............	2,121
.. 18	Formosa, str., ...	450	............do............	1,647
.. 29	Aden, str., ...	507	............do............	2,200

[*Edited, Printed, and Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]